

a.) Amendment to the Claims

1. (Previously Presented) A retroreflective sheeting comprising a surface layer providing a light entering side and a retroreflective element layer, with at least one destructive layer provided between the surface layer and retroreflective element layer, said destructive layer comprising an alicyclic polyolefin resin or alicyclic acrylic resin, wherein

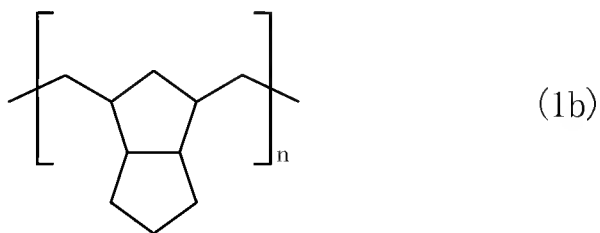
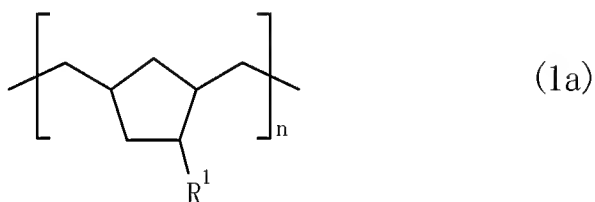
when the retroreflective sheeting has been applied to a substrate and is removed, peeling takes place at the interface of the destructive layer and the layer which is in intimate contact therewith and/or by destruction of the destructive layer, said destructive layer having a peeling strength ranging from 0.1 to 15N/25mm.

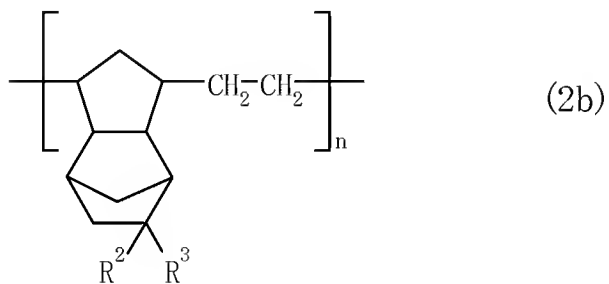
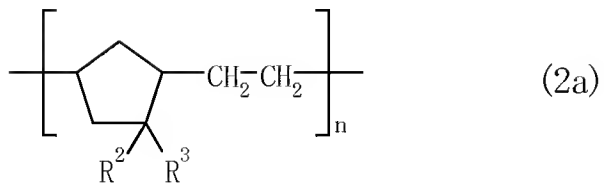
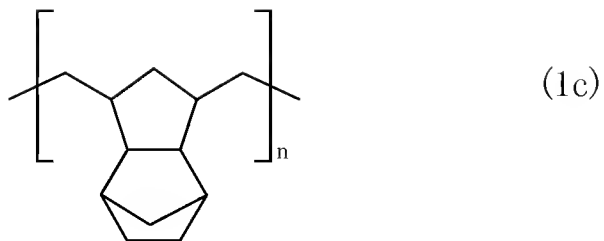
2. (Previously Presented) A retroreflective sheeting according to Claim 1, comprising an adhesive layer on a side opposite to said light-entering side of the retroreflective sheeting.

3. (Previously Presented) A retroreflective sheeting comprising a surface layer, a retroreflective element layer and an adhesive layer, with at least one destructive layer provided between any two of these layers, said destructive layer being an alicyclic polyolefin resin or alicyclic acrylic resin, wherein

when the retroreflective sheeting has been applied to a substrate and is removed, peeling takes place at the interface of the destructive layer and the layer which is in intimate contact therewith and/or by destruction of the destructive layer, said destructive layer having a peeling strength ranging from 0.1 to 15N/25mm.

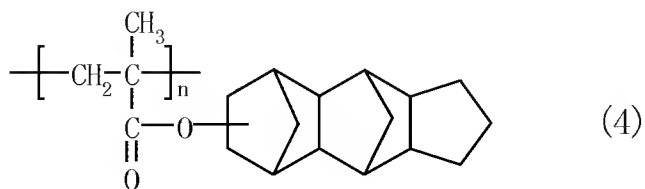
4. (Previously Presented) A retroreflective sheeting according to any one of Claims 1 – 3, in which the destructive layer resin is selected from the group consisting of cyclopentane resins (formulae 1a, 1b, or 1c), vinylcyclopentane resins (formula 2a), vinylcyclopentanorbornene resin (formula 2b), cyclohexadiene resin (formula 3a) and cyclohexane resin (formula 3b):





wherein  $\text{R}^1$  is hydrogen or cyclohexyl group, and  $\text{R}^2$  and  $\text{R}^3$  are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, methyl, cyano, methoxycarbonyl, ethoxycarbonyl, cyclohexyloxycarbonyl and n-butoxycarbonyl.

5. (Previously Presented) A retroreflective sheeting according to any one of Claims 1 – 3, in which the destructive layer resin is a methacrylic acid ester resin (formula 4)



Claims 6-7 Cancelled.

8. (Previously Presented) A retroreflective sheeting according to any one of Claims 1 – 3, in which the destructive layer resin is poly-1,3-cyclohexadiene resin or polycyclohexane resin.

9. (Previously Presented) A retroreflective sheeting according to Claim 4, in which the retroreflective sheeting comprises enclosed lens or encapsulated lens micro-glass beads provided on a specular reflective layer.

10. (Previously Presented) A retroreflective sheeting according to Claim 9, wherein the destructive layer is installed between the micro-glass beads and the specular reflective layer.

Claim 11 (Cancelled).

12. (Previously Presented) A retroreflective sheeting according to Claim 4, wherein the destructive layer has a glass transition point (T<sub>g</sub>) of 90 – 190°C.

13. (Previously Presented) A retroreflective sheeting according to Claim 12, wherein the destructive layer has a percent transmission of total light ranging from 75 to 99%.

14. (Previously Presented) A retroreflective sheeting according to claim 1, wherein said destructive layer comprises said alicyclic acrylic resin.

15. (New) A retroreflective sheeting according to claim 1, which is applied to said substrate.